I. W. W. Men Everywhere, Resist the Onslaught that is to be Made on your Organization. Square Your Local Union Account at Headquarters at Once. Get Busy All Along the Line to Preserve and Extend the I. W. W.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 20. CHICAGO, JULY 13, 1907. 50c. a Year.

Reactionary Peace Proposal And the Attitude of the Industrial Workers of the World

The Western Federation of Miners' convention got through with the program of its acting officers against the I. W. W., transacted some really important and progressive business initiated by the I. W. W. delegates, and adjourned July 3rd. The sum total of gain to a unification of the working class from nearly thirty days' deliberations is a matter not easily determined. The practical results and advantages to the miners will come from measures inaugurated by the clear-sighted men who stood squarely for Industrial Unionism and the I. W. W. As to the acting officers' participation in the convention there is nothing to commend, since they were actuated by motives foreign to working-class interests in their determination to antagonize the I. W. W. and if possible justify the outrageously anti-working class conduct of their associates in the convention of the I. W. W. last year.

The chief business of the convention was the fight on the I. W. W. As to that there is no question. The endorsement of the Sherman plotters was, as everybody knows, the hope and the purpose of the Denver triumvirate. Failing in that, as everybody now knows, they turned their weapons of slander and of malice upon the I. W. W. and the men sitting in the convention who were and are members of this organization. Few of the delegates present realized that they were being influenced to conclusions against the I. W. W. by the misrepresentation and wholly unsupported testimony of one-hundred-per-cent fakers like McMullen of Butte. The fight of the reactionary crowd was conceived in an unquenchable thirst for power and control, which is the only motive possible to be attributed to men who, repudiating the fundamental things of Industrial Unionism, that is, of revolutionary working class organization, nevertheless plotted and conspired among themselves, to retain their places and continue their autocratic practices in the organization.

Unfortunately for that widespread and immediate extension of Industrial Unionism which every true well-wisher of the movement hoped for, the W. F. of M. convention, under the equally unfortunate and regrettable leadership of the triumvirate (or is it a QUADRIPARTITE?) has decided to hold a conference in Chicago sometime in October for the purpose apparently of pronouncing a brief funeral ceremony over the I. W. W. and then organizing a new industrial workers of the world!

It should not be necessary to inform the projectors of the newest "unity" performance that the I. W. W., not being dead, will positively decline the obsequies proposed in its behalf. We have received a legacy from the industrial union conference of January, 1905, coming in regular order through and confirmed by the conventions of 1905 and 1906, and as the natural legatees of the movement for industrial unionism, that legacy we propose to hold and, if necessary, fight for. Let who will take the hysterical end of this business, we of the I. W. W. will stand on the historical

the history of the I. W. W. If those who, seeking to disrupt and destroy us, succeed in their designs, they and all the world of labor will at least know that there has been something doing. We shall demonstrate that the I. W. W. is a lively corpse.

REACTIONARY PEACE-MAKING

Beaten in their underhanded and disgraceful attempts to reinstate Sherman and restore the departmental reign of men like McCabe and Kirkpatrick, who were Sherman's right and left hand supporters, the Denver triumvirate turned their attention to a "peace proposal." Defeated in their policy to make the worse appear the better reason, and failing utterly to make good the claims made by Sherman that the W. F. of M., was backing him, in which he received encouragement from Denver, the "three of us"—with probably some outside assistance—evolved a plan of reconciliation, bringing together the I. W. W., which they had claimed had no existence, the "148" faction with nothing left but debts and which Sherman has abandoned, the United Miners of Illinois and the Brewery Workers of America. For the purpose of effecting the unity of the various elements a conference or convention, to be held in Chicago, October 1, was decided upon. Seven delegates were chosen to represent the W. F. of M. in that conference. Their names are Ed. O'Bryan Joe. Cannon, J. C. Lewis, Wm. Wills, Wm. Davidson, William D. Haywood and C. H. Moyer. All Industrial Unionists (I. W. W. men) in the convention, including Vincent St. John, F. W. Heslewood and P. C. Rawlings, declined nominations as delegates. The acceptance of the nomination by Wm. D. Haywood has not been reported. The delegates elected were instructed to use every endavor to have the "new organization" adopt a constitution "incorporating provisions to maintain complete department autonomy." The purpose of this instruction, specifically given to delegates expected to bring a new organization into existence, is not clear unless it be to discredit the I. W. W. which, as a matter of fact, has such a provision in its present constitution providing for department autonomy with certain restrictions designed to conserve the interests of the organization as a whole. Obviously if the general executive board may not have control of departments in matters affecting the general welfare, Industrial Unionism receives its death blow right there, and if it is the purpose of the reactionaries in the W. F. of M. to do away with that wise and necessary provision, all the talk of unity of the working class and of Industrial Unionism is simply time wasted, we have nothing but "hot air," the pursuit of a will-o'-the'wisp. And that pursuit is well illustrated by the apparent expectation that the brewery workers organization will come bodily over to the "new organization." To say to any body of organized workers: "We are ready to take you in, just as you are, with all your corruption and fakerism," to do this is to miss altogether the very things which the I. W. W. has been fighting against, from the conference in January, 1905, up to the present time. To expect that the I. W. W. will be assinine enough to be caught in such a trap is to assume that nothing has been learned from experience, and that every argument made against pure and simple craft unionism has been advanced for the purpose of getting a big dues-paying membership, irrespective of that memberships' preparedness for a revolutionary working-class organization.

It was with difficulty that the majority found a sufficient number to accept the nominations to the Chicago conference, which, in our judgment, will never be held, and they failed to procure the consent of enough delegates to act as alternates. If such a conference takes place, we predict that it will meet with much the same "success" as the "convention" called by Sherman and his "secretary" for the 4th of July. It was a convention without delegates, without a location, without interest to anybody on the planet except the "secretary" of the rump, who, on the morning of July 5th, declared over the phone that "no delegates had shown up" but the "convention had adjourned!"

Below we give the full instructions to the seven delegates, as the same were adopted by the convention:

"First. That our delegates be, and are hereby instructed to maintain *complete* departmental autonomy.

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ORCHARD'S DYNAMITE STORY EXPLODED

Boise, Idaho, July 9, 1907.—Almost entire time Monday and Tuesday was consumed reading depositions taken in San Francisco. Depositions were taken from Bradley, ex-superintendent of Parker Hill and Sullivan mine of the Coeur D'Alenes, whose diet was the scene of terrific explosion November 17th, 1904. Strong financial influences were brought to bear on Bradley to prevent him making deposition. Depositions were secured from doctors, city firemen and residents of the Lindley flats, where the explosion occurred, plumbers, contractors and foreman who erected the flats and restored them after explosion. Unanimous opinion was that the explosion was from gas and not dynamite as Orchard claimed.

Walls of partitions were bulged out from spalding on both sides, floors bulged upward and ceiling the wa downward.

City fireman who exploded hundreds of pounds of powder during earthquake, testified the Bradley explosion more terrific than is possible with Orchard's amount of dynamite. Flat occupants had frequently smelt gas and several complaints were turned in and gas company inspectors several times attempted to find leaks prior to explosion. Several testified to smelling gas fumes on day of explosion. Bradley denied existence of any powder fumes. Orchard testified trying to poison Bradley family with milk. Claimed he ascended rear stairs. Before milkman came in the morning and hid on roof. Depositions show that roof Orchard claimed he hid on was not built until six months after the explosion. Alva Swain, Denver, reporter for the Pueblo Chieftain, was sworn today to testify that McParland attempted to get him to swear that he saw Haywood pay Orchard $900 for dynamiting work in Cripple Creek. Judge excluded Swain's testimony. The object of Swain's evidence is to show Pinkerton conspiracy against Haywood and the Federation.

Allen Gill and wife, living at Burke in 1891, testified Orchard tried selling Hercules interest during March before Bunker Hill trouble. Deposition reading will conclude Wednesday morning. Attorney Miller and Mover will testify, then Haywood will take the stand. Haywood's testimony may last several days. Following Haywood will come prosecution's rebuttal, which will occupy several days. Numerous witnesses have arrived for state's rebuttal.

WADE R. PARKS.

NON-UNION MINER TESTIFIES

(Special Correspondence to The Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, July 4.—No more important witness has taken the witness stand than W. W. Wood of Cripple Creek, Colorado. He is a non-union man and was working in the Vindicator the day of the famous explosion by which Shift Boss Beck and Manager McCormick were killed in November 1903. The killing was laid at once to the door of the Western Federation of Miners, but nobody was tried for the killing in the State of Colorado. It was one of the strong circumstances that the prosecution were relying on in the conviction of Haywood.

Orchard claimed that W. F. Davis hired him to place this bomb in the position where it was placed—except that it was designed for the seventh level. Orchard claimed at first that Davis offered him $200.00 to set-off the car load of dynamite stored on one level of the mine, but Orchard was frightened away from that job by the eager. And the scab eager who said he frightened Orchard was brought here at the expense of the State of Idaho to swear to a pack of lies and everybody that heard him testify believed he was lying at the time. The scab eager claimed he followed Orchard back into the drift between three hundred and a thousand feet. Orchard carried no light while the pursuer had a lighted candle. The eager claimed that he was within two feet of Orchard when Orchard opened fire and shot several times without even burning his clothing.

Orchard told how he entered the Vindicator Shaft, saying it was through shaft No. 1, and within a day or so he changed it from Vindicator No. 1 to the Whiting shaft, because evidently McParland discovered that the Vindicator shaft No. 1 was closed. Orchard detailed the reasons as to why Davis wanted the bomb made; it would not do so much damage to the mine, yet it was to scare out the scabs. For the touching-off of the larger amount which would have wrecked the mine and killed every man within it he was to receive $200. For the placing of the bomb on the sixth level which killed the two men, Davis voluntarily offered him $500. Orchard went to Denver to get his $500 of Haywood. Haywood told him it was a fine job and so forth as Orchard's story goes; and gave him three or four hundred dollars and told him not to take too much, that he could have more any time he wanted it.

Wood knocks the Vindicator circumstance yarn endways. Wood had been working in the Vindicator two days when the accident happened. During the first day of Wood's work in the mine he helped a machine man out by taking care of about twenty-five pounds of powder for him. It was about half a box and Wood carried it over and put it on a water barrel at the shaft of the Vindicator. It was against the rules of the mine to leave any powder laying around in the mine; the rules were to take it to the powder house. The box of powder was left on the water barrel over night and the next day when Wood went to work he observed it still there. This was on the 800 foot level. Wood was a timberman. He testified that the mine management was preparing to commence work on the 600 foot level. They were to have begun work there the night of the explosion. On the morning of the 21st of November Wood went to work on the 800 foot level, and the powder was still there where he had placed it contrary to the rules.

Beck and McCormick were making the rounds of the mine during the forenoon. They visited the 800 foot level about ten o'clock, were Wood was working. They chatted with Wood in the stope where he was working. The stope was 400 feet from the shaft where the powder was on the barrel. Wood helped the visitors to get out of the stope; as Beck was climbing down, Beck's revolver was about to slip out of his pocket and Wood called his attention to the fact, whereupon there was a little gun talk and passed on Beck and McCormick. They went to the shaft and proceeded to the 800 foot level. Within five minutes Wood goes to the shaft for his second load of wood to use in timbering work. He observed that the half box of powder was gone from the barrel. Wood loaded his timber, and proceeded back to the stope with the truck. Twenty minutes afterward there was a terrific explosion and pandemonium reigned in the mine. Wood described how the terror-stricken miners attempted to escape by one shaft or mine opening and had to turn back, and then started to climb the ladder up the main shaft. When within twenty feet of the 600 foot level the ladders were separated, but they climbed up and found the terrible scene predicted by the explosion. The bodies were thirty feet apart. McCormick was limbless and shattered into thousands of pieces.

Wood found the chamber of the revolver that the prosecution produced into court as evidence against Haywood. Wood was handed the parts of the revolver introduced, and identified them. He saw no wire anywhere about the death trail. Orchard had testified that he had fastened an infernal machine on the safety bar to the shaft and attached a wire in such a manner as to pull the trigger of a revolver when the guard rail of the shaft should be raised. The revolver was to explode a bullet into the infernal machine or bomb, when the cage should be stopped here and the rail raised. When asked why he placed the bomb on an unusual level where no scabs were at work, Orchard replied that he made a mistake, believing he was on the seventh level where the mine was being worked. The excuse of mistaken identity as to the worked level was absurd in the face of it to a skilled miner. Anyone can tell the difference who is at all familiar with a mine. In a worked level there are generally tools at the shaft, the air is better, there is less water if any, and there are many appearances that would prevent a miner from mistaking the proper level of the mine.

The only difference that any reasonable man can draw is that Orchard was

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Call for Third Annual Convention

In pursuance of constitutional provisions, and in accordance with the decision of the convention of 1906, the Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be held in the City of Chicago, beginning Monday, September 16th.

The hall in which the convention will assemble will be announced hereafter.

The General Secretary-Treasurer will, within the next two weeks, send to each local union affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the provisions of the constitution relative to the payment of national dues.

Immediately upon receipt of the said credentials local unions will proceed to choose and designate by regular election their delegates to the said convention, reporting the same to the general headquarters immediately after such choice has been made.

Local unions chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organizations.

The constitution provides as follows:

"Proposed amendments to the constitution shall be in the hands of the General Executive Board and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention; no other amendment shall be considered."

For additional provisions of the constitution relating to delegates and representation, see pages 11 to 14 of the Constitution.

Full information for delegates regarding hotel rates, etc., will be published in a later issue of the Bulletin.

Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secy.-Treas.
M. F. HAGGERTY, Assistant Secy.-Treas.
Industrial Workers of the World.

Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1907.

Amendments and Suggestions For Consideration of the Third Annual Convention

LOCAL 224, WICHITA, KAS.

To the President and Fellow Workers of Bakery Workers' Industrial Union No. 224, I. W. W.:

We, your committee, appointed to draft recommendations to the third annual convention of the I. W. W., beg leave to submit the following:

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of industrial unionism as expressed by the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, and hold uncompromisingly to the spirit and the letter of that article; we hold it to be a correct expression of the interests of the working class.

A general controversy has been provoked in regard to the interpretation of the preamble, which has, we believe, resulted in a clearer understanding of the economic posture of the working class in industrial society; especially has this discussion raged around the phrase "political" in that document. It is maintained that political mention has no place in the preamble of an economic organization and that of a consequence the amendment added by the second annual convention is superfluous also.

To this we take general exception and hold that the correct interpretation makes of our declaration of principles a scientific purpose for such a program as we propose. We hold that the word "political" has to do with the executive functions of society and cannot be abrogated, whatever we may think to the contrary. As expressed by social organizations known as governments, it represents the interests of the owning classes in society, whether they be feudal, capitalist, or, as we propose, proletariat.

In an industrial society such as the modern capitalist regime, government is the reflex of industrial co-ordination, finding expression through the capitalist class—who are the owners—in the political state for the control of their material holdings.

If this be true, it follows that such an economic organization as we propose must of necessity be political in the sense that it controls itself through a centralized executive head, and that upon the "taking and holding" of industry it must assume the functions of ownership and control, and this ownership and control necessitates the working class, through their organic society, developing a greater political sense in order to assume the capitalist function, with the difference that our political control begins and flows from our economic status as producers instead of from the capitalist status of exploiters; in short, the power is transferred from the apex of industry to the base, from the capitalist class and their political dominance to the working class and their industrial administration.

Holding to this as the correct interpretation of the central principle of the preamble, we submit that the amendment, "Therefore, without endorsing or desiring the endorsement of any political party," does amplify by giving a definite aim to the I. W. W.

We wish to take a position for industrial organization against all factions which may from time to time come up in our union, and to deplore the tendency of some of our members to engage in factional disputes, especially of the nature of political action on the capitalist field. We also go on record as denouncing those who seek to discredit members of the I. W. W. by applying the epithet "anarchist" to all who question the advisability of separate political action.

In holding to the organic conception of working-class action, we condemn the attempt of any individual to foist himself upon the organization as dictator or leech, and affirm that the tenant of mutual interest must and will remain true; that, however much respect we may have for the ideas of an individual, and however much freedom we desire for individual initiative, individual ideas or initiative cannot be permitted to control our organization, but must give way to the growing consciousness of its membership.

While we do not take the position that industrial departments, thirteen or less in number, will not be the ultimate form of the I. W. W., still we maintain that the theoretical and arbitrary construction of industrial departments by plans and specifications at this time is of small concern to us, and hold that the "industrial union is the unit of organization," and that the co-ordination of these industrial units through industrial councils in given districts is the urgent requirement for a systematic and constructive growth.

As to the chartering of recruiting or "mixed" locals, we wish to go on record as opposed thereto. We know of no reason for the existence of a "mixed" local, as it is in no sense an industrial union, and especially is it absurd for an industrial organization to vitiate the principle that all the workers in one shop or industry should belong to one union, by chartering promiscuously a heterogeneous mass of workers who have no shop interests in common, without some base for an industrial union.

Therefore we recommend that all industrial unions having no trade character shall be chartered as "laborers' industrial union." This would permit of tradesmen whose industry is not organized holding a card in the laborers' industrial union, with as much or more protection than they receive from a "mixed" local, and would allow the laborers' local to function as a labor union. We desire the rigid observance of the clause that "none but actual wage-workers shall be members of the I. W. W."

No reflection is intended on the work or the personnel of our executive officers and organizers, who have labored in the work of saving our organization from capitalist conspirators for the year past; it is not too much to say that the existence of the organization today is due to their integrity, contending against obstacles that threatened dissolution; their efforts were expended in conserving that which we already had and little time was left for constructive building.

Now that we are striking an equilibrium under the pressure of the necessity for functioning on the industrial field against the masters, it behooves us to set about the task of assisting the workers to find industrial co-ordination in a vigilant and constructive manner.

We do not believe that hard-and-fast rules can be laid down for organizers by which best results can be obtained, but that the manner and method of successful organization work is a lesson to be learned from daily experience.

However, we venture one suggestion which we wish considered, and that is that organizers be selected from the ranks of workers in a given industry who are conversant with the conditions and needs, to organize their own industry, realizing that the work cannot be done by converting them after the manner of Free Methodist revivals or Salvation Army stunts, but must be carried on in the shop and factory where the slaves are in actual process of exploitation and where the first spark of revolt is ground out of them by the obdurate wheels of industry.

We urge the necessity of a national organizer for the foodstuff industry being placed in the field immediately after the convention, with instructions to co-ordinate at the earliest possible date all of the bakery workers' locals and closely kindred industrial unions into a national industrial union.

Respectfully submitted.

R. W. HAM,
E. J. FOOTE,
J. W. HAGERTY,
Committee.

Considered and adopted unanimously at regular meeting, June 25, 1907.

R. W. HAM,
Recording Secretary.
W. C. WARD, President.

FROM VANCOUVER, B. C.

For some time it has been my intention to ask for space in the Industrial Bulletin to present what in my estimation should be made an amendment to our constitution. It is concerning the initiation of members.

Every now and then a man comes up to union headquarters, desiring to become a member.

"Well, come up next meeting."

"When do you meet?"

"Next Thursday evening."

"I can't come up then. I have got to go out to work."

Said work may be anywhere from 10 to 500 miles from union headquarters.

Now my idea is that duly authorized officials of a local union should be vested with the power and authority to initiate members at any time between regular business meetings as well as at meetings. This could be made so that such initiation should take place in the presence of two or three or more members as witnesses; and it could also be made subject to the ratification of the next regular business meeting of the local.

We know that the capitalist government never waits for the assembling of its representative bodies, or city councils, to admit, or initiate one to citizenship. Its duly authorized officers are made to perform this as a special duty at any time. All that applicants have to do is to go before one of these duly authorized officers, swear allegiance to the respective country. Likewise all we ask of one in becoming a member of the I. W. W. is to swear allegiance to the working class, or promise, which with us amounts to the same thing.

RICHARD ATTOUR,
Local 322, Vancouver.

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Chicago, July 13, 1907.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION AND WHAT WAS DONE

(Concluded from 1st page.)

"Second—That our delegates support the referendum as it is in the constitution of the W. F. of M.

"Third—Election of officers shall be from the floor of the convention subject to the approval of the membership.

"Fourth—That each organization desiring representation must subscribe to the manifesto issued by conference in Chicago, January, 1905.

"Fifth—That in no case shall our delegates withdraw from the convention except by unanimous consent.

"Sixth—That our delegates shall not support for office any man who may have held office in connection with either of the factions of the I. W. W.

"Seventh—That the delegates regard it their first duty to promote every measure tending to unite the entire working class, and to place full power in the hands of a collective membership."

WHAT THE CONVENTION DID

The real work of the convention which had for its object the betterment of the miners' organization and its advance along true revolutionary working-class lines, originated with and was supported by the Industrial Union delegates. They numbered at all times 114 and represented 111,400 of the membership. The things accomplished were adoption of a new preamble in line with the revolutionary movement; the annullment of all existing contracts with employers, an amendment to the constitution to make prohibitory any such contracts; killed off a scheme of Faker McMullen's to have the W. F. M. charter lumbermen in Montana; levied an assessment for the defense fund, struck out the word "craft" from the constitution. On the whole the straight Industrial Unionists in the convention have reason to be fairly well satisfied with the results, although it would be a mistake to say they do not feel keenly the fact that so many members of the convention failed to realize the full significance of the situation that was presented to them.

It is a matter of genuine satisfaction to us that, debarred as we were from reaching the entire membership of the W. F. of M. with our statement of the true and, up to this moment, unrefuted facts in the controversy, nevertheless about one-third of that membership are in evident accord with I. W. W. and that 114 delegates in the convention recorded their constant protest against the methods employed to either rule or ruin us. This is a good augury for the future of the working-class industrial movement represented by the I. W. W.

The reactionary leaders in the convention dropped Sherman and the faction of sluggers because it became clear to them that they could not otherwise win out. It was too much of a load for them to carry through. And herein lies the primary reason why Industrial Unionists of the I. W. W. may be sincerely congratulated on the outcome. We have all along held strongly to the opinion that the miners would not endorse the entirely incompetent and discreditable administration of Sherman and his associates, and Mahoney himself shares with the rest the onus of their failure to do so. Logically the "acting president's" acts in his relationship with Sherman should have been O. K'd by the majority which seemed ready enough to vote on other matters as officialdom in bit direct. Put no endorsement of Sherman could be got through—it would have been much the same as approving the methods of the Riddells, Craves and McParlands. That such an endorsement was impossible is creditable, not to the officials who expected to put it through, but to the good sense of the delegates who were there to see that it was put down.

ATTITUDE OF THE I. W. W.

Knowing as we do that while the W. F. of M. convention has been resolving to hold a conference in Chicago with the United Brewery Workers, the brewers' officials themselves have been dickering with Gompers to get back into the A. F. of L., and knowing that so far as the miners of Illinois have been interested in Industrial Unionism that result has been accomplished by and from the office of the I. W. W., 310 Bush Temple, and knowing further that the I. W. W. local unions of miners in Illinois cannot be seduced, cajoled or bulldozed from their allegiance to the I. W. W. and industrial unionism, we are entirely at a loss to understand how the promoters of "unity" and a "new organization" expect to accomplish anything with such a conference, even assuming the practicability of getting together the various elements included in the "call." Aside from that feature, however, the proposal is as ludicrous as it is insolent, so far as the I. W. W. is concerned. The regular third annual convention of this organization has been called to meet at Chicago, September 16. There is no more doubt as to whether that convention will assemble on the day set, according to the call first published three weeks ago, than there is about the operation of gravitation. The probabilities are that the convention, with no president to hear from and no McMullens to find things in the constitution that are not there, and no departmental rottenness to uncover will transact all of its business in two weeks, adjourning before the date set for the "unity" conference. But we deny the right of the majority in the W. F. M. convention to dictate to the I. W. W. what should be its attitude toward a scheme promoted by those whose sincerity we have good reason to doubt and whose real desire for working class unity on lines of revolutionary unionism is open to suspicion. And this we say in the confident belief that Wm. D. Haywood, if given his liberty so that he could attend, will not be found among the seven named as delegates—unless it be to rebuke their folly and to prove his mental integrity and fidelity to the cause he espoused in January, 1905, and again in June of that year.

But whatever transpires in the next three months, certain it is that the I. W. W. will not be driven by any action of the Federation majority from the straight and uncompromising course it has followed since the convention of 1906. We shall refuse to disband on the edict of any body of men outside those regularly chosen to a convention solely of the I. W. W., and we shall fight to the limit of our strength and resources all attempts made to disrupt us. Not only so, but we shall continue to organize the working class, miners included, under the standard of Industrial Unionism, just as we shall continue to oppose the insidious, ignorant misleaders and fakers in the labor movement.

The Miners' Magazine, issue of June 27th, page 10, has an acknowledgement of $720.45, for the defense fund, received from Wm. E. Trautmann through Marion Moor, member of the W. F. of M. executive board. On page 11 of the same issue appears a list of contributions "from local unions, I. W. W., and individuals in various parts of the country." Singularly enough, the aggregated contributions in the list make a sum exactly the same as the amount Secretary Trautmann sent, $720.45. But the heading to this list reads: "From I. W. W. Headquarters." Looking it over, we find that it is identically the same as that list forwarded from this office with the draft for $720.45. Every contribution in that list passed through this office, but Kirwan, or O'Neill, or both, regardless of an obvious blunder in accounting, whereby they acknowledge receiving $1,440.90, blunderingly try to divert credit to their late (now defunct) associates on Madison street. But what's the use—we're getting on fine!

During the recent lumber workers' strike in Humboldt county, California, conducted by the A. F. of L., the Industrial Workers of the World kept up a constant fire of agitation, holding from May 1 to June 3 exactly thirty-four agitation meetings in our hall and on the street corners, at several of which over 500 workers were assembled. Pamphlet sales totalled $27.60 in that period, and a number of subs were obtained for the Industrial Union Bulletin. A large increase of membership resulted for Local 330, I. W. W., in all 117 new names being added to our rolls. Since the strike, 1,000 Bulletins, containing an account of the affair, have been distributed throughout the district.

That resolution introduced by Vincent St. John at the close of the convention was distinctly pertinent, apropos and, let it be admitted, finely sarcastic. It was to the effect that whenever the W. F. of M. violates the constitution, nine delegates shall have the authority to seize all the books, papers and property of the Federation, and hire thugs to protect them in holding the same, the nine delegates to be sole judges as to when the constitution has been violated. The resolution, of course, found its way to the table. It will be keenly appreciated by those who recall the situation and the reprehensible work of the "nine" in last year's convention.

President Cornelius of the Street Car Men's Union of San Francisco, now on strike, stated that the buttons with the picture of Pat Calhoun, president of the Street Railway Co. and the words "Stand Pat Calhoun" on them, and issued to the non-union "scab" carmen, were "scab made" buttons and did not have a union label on them. Perhaps Cornelius is right. We have one of the buttons at general headquarters of the I. W. W. which we have examined. The button has the A. F. of L. label on it. To what base uses label unionism is put by scab unionists!

The existence of the I. W. W. is again vindicated by the Idaho Statesman, of Boise, which says: "It is interesting to recall the fact that the I. W. W. is, in effect, a child of the men who have been in control of the Western Federation. Had the Federation been officered by men of different views, it is not likely any such organization as the I. W. W. would now be in existence." The question of parentage is not so important as the fact that the child has grown into vigorous manhood. That's what troubles the Statesman—and others.

Whatever may be the wishes of the rank and file in the brewery workers' organization, it has been made clear that the officials do not take the revocation of their charter by Gompers very seriously, since they have appealed for reinstatement in the A. F. of L. and ask all A. F. of L. bodies to join them "in their protest against the revocation of the charter."

The general headquarters had a pleasant call last week from Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, indefatigable worker for Industrial Unionism in California. Mrs. Johnson came to Chicago from Boise, where she has for several weeks attended the trial and was able to give a vivid picture of the proceedings, with the local coloring.

A successful propaganda meeting, addressed by Wm. E. Trautmann, Oscar Neebe and A. S. Edwards, was held at Turner Hall, 53rd and Ashland Ave., Chicago, July 8. There was obtained the nucleus for a local union and more meetings will follow.

Now Let Us Get After the Railway Workers

In a short time, probably in two weeks, we shall begin the publication in this paper, and continue in weekly installments until completed, a series of articles on the present working conditions and exploitation of the railway workers of the country. These articles will be veritable eye-openers for the slaves of the transportation industry. They will have a special interest from the fact of being written by a practical and experienced railway worker, Wm. J. Pinkerton, who is well-known to members of the I. W. W. For a number of years the writer has been gathering from all reliable sources data and information the significance of which will be shown in a manner to stir the railway workers to revolt and give the aplogists for exploitation a disquieting time.

When the articles have been completed in *The Bulletin* the whole will be printed in book form. We urge the members of all local unions to take hold of this opportunity to increase the circulation of the paper among railway workers. Proper and sustained effort by active men everywhere in the I. W. W. will result in doubling the subscription list of the paper during the time the Pinkerton articles are running. Be sure and let your friends employed in the railway service know about this, and don't fail to get them to subscribe. The articles will be copyrighted by the writer, who is a poor man and has given a great deal of time to investigate and the preparation of his copy, which has been placed freely at the disposal of *The Bulletin*. Don't let this opportunity to lift the subscription list and make Industrial Unionists slip by. Use it to start the transportation department.

Help the Propaganda

General headquarters has prepared for the most extensive campaign of education by means of literature in its history. There are all sorts of good things awaiting the active workers. In the first place, there has been printed a quarter of a million leaflets in English, on various phases of industrial unionism, any one of which will get the attention of a wide-awake worker. Orders for these will be filled at $1.50 per thousand and the express charges paid to any address. Then there are leaflets in the following languages: Italian, Swedish, Polish, Finnish, Slavonian, and German—at from $3 to $4 a thousand—stacked up high on the shelves and waiting distribution. A really fine propaganda work is the "Handbook of Industrial Unionism" with its "Analysis of the Preamble." At $3.50 for a hundred copies, there is nothing quite so good to enlist an inquiring worker. The constitution is printed in English, Italian, French and German and sold at $5.00 a hundred. The Polish version of the "Handbook" should not be overlooked, price $5.00 a hundred. The stock fills a good-sized room. Help us to get it out among the workers in your locality by sending an order today.

To Whom It May Concern

Tacoma, Wash., June 25, 1907.
Comrades and Fellow Workers:

We went on strike here on March 14, 1907, for an increase in wages, and recognition of our Union. At first the Company told us, that if we wished to return to work, that the organization known as the Smeltermen's Union of Tacoma, Local 545, Industrial Workers of the World, must be dissolved and absolutely abandoned. As we are standing pat the Company agrees to settle by blacklisting the officers of our Union, and several others whom they consider leaders of this strike.

And as we believe that injury to one is the concern of all, we have voted never to quit until the blacklist is abolished, and our Union recognized. As this fight for industrial freedom has put us on the bum financially, and believing that if we win this fight it would benefit all other bodies of organized labor, we feel justified in asking for financial assistance. Hoping you will give the matter your immediate attention, we remain,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
FRANK EWING,
JAMES JENSEN,
ROBT. G. BLICK.
STRIKE COMMITTEE, LOCAL 545, I. W. W.

An Appeal for Aid

Fellow workers: Last April about 225 White Goods Makers, after a successful strike against the firm of Ratner Bros., located at 336 East 19th street, between 2nd and 1st aves., New York, organized into the Clothing Workers Industrial Union Local 59.

The firm, taken by surprise, submitted, but three weeks ago it was given out by Ratner Bros. that the factory would close down for two months. A couple of days later the firm notified about 60 of their help to come to work, and told them to cut loose from the organization and assist Ratner Bros. to break the Union.

Thereupon the branch took the matter up and, after careful consideration of the situation, a strike was declared for the preservation of the union. The strike was endorsed by both local bodies of the I. W. W., the General Committee of Local 59 and the New York Industrial District Council.

This is the second week of the strike. The men and women, moved by the spirit of class solidarity, are holding together.

Regardless of the usual tricks that a capitalist concern can imagine, such as hiring thugs to provoke the strikers, pitting the Italians against the Jews, the strikers are out to win.

About 175 I. W. W. men and women are involved at present, the others have secured employment elsewhere.

We need financial assistance in order to win this struggle. The field amongst the White Goods Workers is a large one, the conditions are anything but satisfactory, and a victory of the I. W. W. will open us the way to further the Industrial organization of the working class.

I. W. W. men and women, will you help us to win this strike?

For the Strike Committee,
ROSIE KREMEN,
SAM LEFKOWITZ,
ANTHONY J. FRANCIS.

Send all funds to A. J. Francis, 44 West 26th street, Treasurer of Strike Committee. This appeal should have appeared in last week's *Bulletin*, but was unintentionally overlooked.

Retracts His Charge

To Industrial Union Bulletin:

In The Industrial Bulletin, dated April 6th, I made the accusation against J. T. Lewis and Tommy Livingston, charging them with receiving $200 for signing their names as officials of the Miners' Union to a political campaign document. For the benefit of all parties concerned, I wish to state that I made that public charge against the two named persons on information gained at the "District Industrial Council" Convention; the statement was made on the floor of the convention in open debate. As I have no further evidence than that stated and rumor by individuals, and did not witness the transaction in any way, and further do not wish to do anyone a wrong, I most respectfully request that you publish this retraction in the Industrial Union Bulletin at your earliest convenience.

HERBERT T. SHAW.
Tonopah, Nev., June 9, 1907.

Paterson's Splendid Fighters

The following contributions were received for the relief fund of the striking Locomotive Workers, I. W. W., at Paterson, N. J., up to the week ending July 6.

L. U. 152, Branch 4, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J.	$100.00
L. U. 152, Branch 1, I. W. W., Paterson, N.J.	100.00
District Council, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J.	100.00
L. U. 152, Branch 2, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J.	50.00
L. U. 152, Branch 3, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J.	25.00
Michael Durkin	1.00
J. C. Butterworth	1.00
A. Leonard	1.00
E. Besselman, Newport, R. I.	1.00
L. U. 30, I. W. W., Newport News, Va.	5.00
District Council, I. W. W., Cleveland, O.	5.00
L. U. 234, W. F. of M., Victor, Colo.	10.00
L. U. 53, I. W. W., Cleveland, O.	5.00
Fritz Brausman, Pleasantville, N. Y.	1.00
L. U. 372, I. W. W., Patton, Pa	5.00
L. U. 41, I. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y.	2.50
L. U. 11, W. F. of M., Gem, Idaho	25.00
L. U. 155, I. W. W., Phoenix, B. C.	5.00
L. U. 105, I. W. W., Anaconda, Mont.	25.00
L. U. 1, I. W. W., Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00
L. U. 32, United Brewery Workers, Scranton, Pa.	50.00
L. U. 157, I. W. W., New Bedford, Mass.	5.00
L. U. 228, W. F. of M. Bellevue, Arizona	5.00
L. U. 258, I. W. W., Rhyolite, Nev.	25.00
L. U. 52, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.	2.50
L. U. 236, I. W. W., Sacramento, Cal.	2.50
L. U. 262, I. W. W., Beatly, Nev.	25.00
Paul Colditz, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
Alex Pichebetto, Paterson, N. J.	.50
Otto Kretgen, Paterson, N. J.	.50
	$535.00

The strike situation looks most favorable to the strikers. All workers in the blacksmith and hammer shop are out. Attempts of the American Locomotive Company to fill the places of strikers were futile. The rest of the plant is badly crippled. A number of conferences were held between the men and the Company. At the beginning of the trouble, the company would not speak to the committee representing the employees; now the company makes efforts to see the committee and writes letters to individuals. The strikers want no arbitration and no compromise.

Let every local of the I. W. W. contribute its share to help us in this fight. No matter how small a donation may be, many small donations make a large amount.

The District Council of Paterson, N. J., would not have appealed for outside help, if the strike in the American Locomotive shops was the only struggle in which it was engaged.

Two strikes are being fought in the Silk Industry for the past fourteen weeks, namely against the Graef Hat Band Manufacturing Co., and the firm of Kaufman Bros., broad silk manufacturers. The strikers in these two mills were and are supported by local efforts, besides a number of other strikes that were fought and won. The Graef Hat Band Company has an injunction out against Branch 1, L. U. No. 152, and the hiring of counsel, etc., heaps additional outlay of money upon the membership in this city. So it will be seen that we need the support at this time of class-conscious workers all over the land.

The strikes in these two Silk mills, although they are on for more than three months, are not going to result in defeat. The Graef Hat Band Co. in praying for an injunction make the affidavits that the are "unable to get skilled mechanics" that "their present employees" (read strike breakers) could not find a Hotel or Lodging house to board them, that the firm "was compelled to hire a house and provide them with board and lodging," that hutchers, grocers, milkmen and laundrymen refused to serve the scabs.

The local A. F. of L. central body appealed to the Executive Board of that organization that an organizer be sent Paterson, to organize in opposition to the I. W. W., he came and left again but did not succeed in organizing anything.

The File Trust has a shop here employing 800 men, we have made attempts to organize them, and did get a nucleus of 25 men, 17 of whom were discharged a few days following the meeting. They found work elsewhere, but will stand by the I. W. W., and the work of organizing the File Workers will continue.

The progress made in this city is due to the fact that the Shermanite disruptionist had no supporters there. Shurtleff came here and left again in a hurry. This is conclusive evidence of what the I. W. W. could have accomplished elswhere, had the work of the Sherman Detective Agency not carried on its work of treason.

RUDOLPH KATZ,
Local Organizer.

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson X—Continued.

Q. Why, as a general rule, do articles of utility become commodities?

A. "Only because they are products of the labor of private individuals or groups of individuals who carry on their work independently of each other."

Q. The sum total of the labor of all these private individuals forms—what?

A. "The aggregate labor of society."

Q. Why does not the specific social character of each producer's labor show itself except in the act of exchange?

A. "Because the producers do not come into social contact with each other until they exchange their products."

Q. In other words, the labor of the individual asserts itself as a part of the labor of society only by means of—what?

A. "Of the relations which the act of exchange establishes directly between the products, and indirectly, through them, between the producers."

Q. To the latter, therefore, the relations connecting the labor of one individual with that of the rest appear, not as a direct social relation between individuals at work, but as—what?

A. "As what they really are, material relations between persons and social relations between things."

Q. How is that the products of labor acquire, as values, one uniform social status, distinct from their varied forms of existence as objects of utility?

A. "Only by being exchanged."

Q. When does this division of a product into a useful thing and a value become practically important?

A. "Only when exchange has acquired such an extension that useful articles are produced for the purpose of being exchanged, and their character as values has therefore to be taken into account before hand during production."

Q. From this moment the labor of the individual producer acquires—what?

A. "Socially a twofold character."

Q. On the one hand what must it do in order to hold its place as part and parcel of the collective labor of all, as a branch of a social division of labor that has sprung up spontaneously?

A. "It must, as a definite, useful kind of labor, satisfy a definite social want."

Q. On the other hand, how can it satisfy the manifold wants of the individual producer himself?

A. "Only in so far as the mutual exchangeability of all kinds of useful private labor is an established social fact, and therefore the private useful labor of each producer ranks on an equality with that of all others."

Q. The equation of the most different kinds of labor can be the result only of—what?

A. "Of an abstraction from their inequalities, or of reducing them to their common denominator, viz., expenditure of human labor-power or human labor in the abstract."

Q. How does the twofold social character of the labor of the individual appear to him, when reflected in his brain?

A. "Only under those forms which are impressed upon that labor in everyday practice by the exchange of products."

Q. In this way, the character that his own labor possesses of being socially useful takes the form of—what?

A. "Of the condition, that the product must be not only useful, but useful to others."

Q. And the social character that his particular labor has, of being the equal of all other particular kinds of labor, takes what form?

A. "That all the physically different articles that are the products of labor have one common quality, viz., that of having value."

Q. When we bring the products of our labor into relation with each other as values, is it because we see in these articles the material receptacles of homogeneous human labor?

A. "No, quite the contrary. Whenever, by an exchange, we equate as values our different products, by that very act we also equate, as human labor, the different kinds of labor expended upon them. We are not aware of this, nevertheless we do it."

Note: "When, therefore, Galiani says: Value is a relation between persons, he ought to have added: a relation between persons expressed as a relation between things."

"Value does not stalk about with a label describing what it is. It is value, rather, that converts every product into a social hieroglyphic. Later on, we try to decipher the hieroglyphic, to get behind the secret of our own social products; for to stamp an object of utility as a value is just as much a social product as language. The recent scientific discovery that the products of labor, so far as they are values, are but material expressions of the human labor spent in their production, marks, indeed, an epoch in the history of the development of the human race, but by no means dissipates the mist through which the social character of labor appears to us to be an objective character of the products themselves. The fact that in the particular form of production with which we are dealing—viz., the production of commodities—the specific social character of private labor carried on independently consists in the equality of every kind of that labor, by virtue of its being human labor, which character, therefore, assumes in the product the form of value—this fact appears to the producers, notwithstanding the discovery above referred to, to be just as real and final as the fact that, after the discovery by science of the component gases of air, the atmosphere itself remained unaltered."

To be continued.

Not a Definition

"Socialism is in its essence the existence on the one hand of the class antagonisms which are dominant in modern society, between the wage-workers and the bourgeois."

When William Loquist told me so, I thought that he gave birth to the new brand of socialism and I immediately gave him the credit for it. But the deluded soul modestly put aside the honor and informed me that the above was Frederick Engel's definition of socialism, in his book entitled "Anti-Deuhring".

If Mr. Loquist is honest and sincere in his remarks, then he errs most grievously. To misconstrue Engels in that manner shews one of three things: First—that he is not capable of grasping the teachings of Engels; Second—if capable, he is figuratively speaking, criminally negligent in studying the works of Engels; Third—if he does understand Engels he is misinterpreting him purposely.

The book above referred to was written in 1878. It was translated into English, and to the best of my knowledge was published many years ago. A new edition was printed in 1907. It is this last ecition that I quote.

On page 36 the author says: "Modern socialism is in its essence the product of the existence on the one hand of the class antagonisms which are dominant in modern society, between the property possessors and those who have no property and between the wage workers and the bourgeois; and, on the other, of the anarchy which is prevalent in modern production."

Evidently Mr. Loquist cited the above as well as he remembered it, as a definition of the term socialism.

If that were the definition, then we would be enjoying it right now.

I however fail to see it as a definition and if Mr. Loquist could "put me wise" I would certainly remember him in my will.

As much as I would like to agree with him, I find it impossible on account of the thousand and one reasons against him in the very book he refers to.

The translator says on page 18: "That Hegel furnished the original philosophic impetus to both Marx and Engels is true beyond question, but the impetus once given, the course of the *founders* of modern socialism," etc.

Here we are told that Marx and Engels are the founders of modern socialism.

If the above was taken literally, and what Mr. Loquist cites, as a definition what conclusions would we have to draw? Why, that Marx and Engels are the founders of the "class antagonisms", they are the founders of the wage-workers, "and the founders of the bourgeois."

Is it possible that the translator desires to force that impression on the reader's mind? Of course not. All he wanted to point out was that Marx and Engels observed or recognized the class antagonisms, that they recognized the wage-workers, and that they recognized the bourgeois, etc.

On reading carefully you will cross the following passage on page 48: "The new facts, moreover, rendered necessary a new investigation of all preceding history and then it became evident that all history up to then had been a history of class struggles, etc."

Now if the class struggle is socialism, and as Engels says all history had been a history of class struggles, hence, according to Mr. Loquist socialism originated or dates back to the origin of history. But we are told that Engels was the founder of socialism. So we can come to no other conclusion when we consider the fact that a century ago, Engels was not yet born; that either history only dates back about a century or Engels founded socialism before he was born.

Great Scott, Mr Loquist where are you taking us too?

Is it now plainly visible to you that all Engels meant was that she simply recognized the class-struggle? If so, we will examine things from another point of view:

Did you ever stop to think why Engels says "modern" socialism?

Why does he not say socialism and be done with it?

Because the term "modern" is used by him as a term to distingmish socialism that recognizes the class struggle under capitalism, from the socialism, as advocated by Saint Simon, Owen and others that did not recognize the class struggle. The socialism now advocated is termed modern or scientific, that formerly advocated is known as utopian or unscientific.

What Engels mentions on page 36 and Mr. Loquist attempts to call a definition, is not a definition at all, but merely an explanation that points out what modern socialists recognize and what socialism seeks to abolish.

Any man that ever studied socialism would find the book referred to easy and comprehensive. It is one that refers to a subject long out of date as the title shows.

I would advise the reader of this article to put the quotation from page 36 as follows: "Modern socialism is in its essence the product (or the recognition) of the existence," etc. And then see how simple it is to understand that it was never intended as a definition and that it does not even attempt to repudiate a single utterance ever made by Frederick Engels.

HENRY JAGER,
Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Expulsion

C. H. Duncan was expelled from Local No. 222, I. W. W. at our last meeting.

J. G. SCHAIBLE,
Rec. Sec.
Spokane, Wash., July 2.

General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

The Past, Present and Future of the Brewery Workers— Whither Are You Drifting?

I.

Comrades and Fellow-Workers:—Once upon a time, long ago, the brewery workers were proud of the fact that they could be considered a part of the militant army of progressive and enlightened proletarians, proud of the fact that the organization which embraced the hard-working, sturdy brewery workers had floated at its very inception the banner of working class solidarity, working class emancipation, and that in the organization of the United Brewery Workers (of the past) was embodied all that could be desired from a working class institution, organized for immediate battle, organized to carry into execution the historic mission and program of the wealth producing class.

But the time when the turning point came has long since passed, a turning point that again foretells the parting of the ways. But only apparently, as the parting from the unblemished record of past years has already taken place.

A new leaf could be turned, if you brewery workers would be guided by the record of the past; your action would show whether a new chapter of fidelity to a principle could be engraved in the annals of the organization. Or will it be another dark chapter out of the many already registered?

Brewery Workers, those who praise, who flatter you, those who tell you what great work has been accomplished by you in the struggles of the downtrodden against the soulless master class, and shut their eyes, and would have you close your own against the shortcomings, the wrongs done and inconsistencies you are guilty of, are your worst enemies; their pretended friendship is not prompted by a consideration of your welfare; far from it. Your money is what these highwaymen on the road of labor's march were always after, are after now, and which consideration alone actuates them to call you "heroes" and to promise you all sorts of aid in these crucial hours that confront you now. Aid that they cannot give, support that ends in shallow resolutions, but you will pay dearly for these sham-promises, if the truth is not told you in time.

DIPLOMACY—OR A TRAP?

Read this and consider:

"You have no doubt already been informed of the revocation of the charter of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America by the American Federation of Labor, which went into effect on June 1, 1907.

From this decision we have **appealed immediately** upon receipt of the official notification on June 3d, as we hold that the revocation of the charter is illegal, unwarranted, and contrary to the constitution of the A. F. of L., and a most flagrant breach of promises and rights and privileges guaranteed the Brewery Workers in the charter granted them on March 4, 1887, by the American Federation of Labor."—From the appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workers asking for reinstatement in the A. F. of L.

And then read this:

"The International Union of United Brewery Workers should be invited to a convention to be called by the Western Federation of Miners, and also the United Mine Workers of Illinois, for the purpose of forming a new Industrial Union of America, etc."—Action taken by the convention of the Western Federation of Miners at the suggestion of C. E. Mahoney and others.

What does that all mean? That is the question asked by hundreds of true and tried brewery workers, by men whose loyalty to the working class movement could never be doubted. This answer is written by the special request of those who wonder and ponder, and do not know "whither we are drifting."

Just look at these two contrasting quotations!

The display of "diplomatic" wisdom and foresight on the part of those who put you between the devil and the deep sea must certainly be a puzzle. Who is to get your love now? Will the labor lieutenants of the American Federation of Labor—using Mark Hanna's own terms—again lure you into their mesh, or is the other scheme cut and dried, hatched out in secret conclave held in Denver in May, 1906? Is the second invitation only a subterfuge to cover up arrangements made behind the scenes, of which you brewery workers (except those in the circle of ring masters) never received any knowledge? Well, one of the ringmasters, a fakir, who being used as a tool, although he would make it appear that he was the originator of the idea of inviting the United Brewery Workers of America to a congress to form a new organization, remarked in July, 1906, sneeringly, and with signs of contempt: "Ah, these Dutch brewers are just good enough to dig up the dough, and should be used for all they are worth!" You are to be entranced with praises and flatteries, not because of certain fundamental principles which once guided the organization in all its actions, not because you will be willing to stand up as men in defense of that principle which gave new strength to the organization and inspiring vitality in the face of crushing defeats in its infancy, not because you are needed as cement in the material for the erection of a new structure;—no, but because it is known that your purse could be so easily and effectively exploited by the demagogues. That game might work continually, although for a different design.

No, men: dissect these acts of diplomatic wisdom, and you will find yourselves trapped and ensnared.

If your appeal to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor against the seemingly unwarranted revocation of the charter by the Executive Council of that body is sincere and actuated by the desire to remain a part of that organization, neither you, combined in one organization, nor the representatives chosen to guide the ship through the troubled waters, can expect consideration of your apparently justified claims by that body, when the fact is revealed that the United Brewery Workers became a party to the project of establishing **with others a rival organization** to the American Federation of Labor. And indeed would such a body be a rival to the latter, for the reason that neither in form, method, aim, nor purpose, is said contemplated organization to be different from the other, the American Federation of Labor. The quotations in the appeal issued by the United Brewery Workers and sent to all international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. prove conclusively this point.

You claim, in the appeal taken, that within the A. F. of L. you had a right, guaranteed in the organic laws of that organization, to organize all workers in the industry, **as far as you cared to organize them,** and it is demanded that these rights be not infringed upon. You argue "that the Bricklayers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Railway Conductors, Brakemen, and others, never were, nor are now, affiliated with the A. F. of L., still, they are recognized by the labor movement as part of same," and knowing, as you ought to, the make-up of the organizations referred to above, why should it be necessary to become a part of another contemplated general organization if the latter is to be organized on the same lines as those are that you mention?

You cannot serve two masters with safety. The line is clearly drawn. The brewery workers must stand for a program as outlined in the preamble to the constitution of the U. B. W., then their place is not in an organization which is obviously organized for the protection and the perpetuation of the capitalist system of society, and if so they can neither become a part of another organization under contemplation which would also renounce the revolutionary program of a real working class institution, and would thus take the shape of a rival organization to the A. F. of L. But such a course if adopted, would mean a battle in which the steel and metal of the best would be truly tried and tested.

Or the brewery workers must follow the line of diplomacy and least resistance, and adhere to a policy of action as outlined in the appeal against the revocation of the charter by the American Federation of Labor, then it will be just necessary to renounce and denounce all former revolutionary declarations and proposals for reinstatement. Guarantee of full "autonomy" over the branches of workers already organized would then be given, because not the "jurisdiction claims" caused the revocation of the charter, but the fear that the United Brewery Workers were in fact an organization founded on a socialist basis.

What are you going to choose? Follow these arguments and then work out the solution for yourselves!

(To be continued.)

Prosecution Disappointed

Those who have taken a prominent part in the prosecution of Haywood are having an interesting time of it berating each other. The positive evidence that was forthcoming didn't come forth. All that has been proven is that Orchard killed Stemenberg, if he has not lied about it, and that he manufactured bombs, which were produced in evidence. There is no evidence whatever, thus far, except Orchard's confession backed up by his pure and holy character, that Wm. D. Haywood was an accessory in the assassination of Frank Stemenberg. With that confession eliminated there is no evidence whatever on which to base a verdict of guilty. That confession was made by Orchard to save his own precious life. Would a polished, wholly righteous, Christian gentleman, the holy of holies, lie to implicate others and thus escape the gallows? It is possible that he would, and even probable. Governor Gooding, Hawley and Borah have no doubt been deceived by McParland, who promised to furnish positive evidence of the guilt of Haywood et al without the confession of Orchard. He, with an army of detectives, has been at work over a year, and produced nothing. Such an array of gifted detectives, at work for that length of time, ought to have been able to have produced evidence that would have convicted any guiltless man of any crime committed anywhere on earth. If anything has been proven it is that Holy Harry is the greatest criminal on earth or the greatest liar, or both. The Statesman, for the prosecution, has proven that Orchard is a white-souled, holy christian gentleman, converted by another pure and sparkling christian soul —one James McParland—alias McKenna.—Idaho World.

The workers make up the class that produces and production is dependent on them.

Political Action Must Not Be Discarded

I have read the many communications in our official journal ridiculing and belittling political action by the workers as a means of aiding their cause in their struggle against the employing class and confidently proclaiming the writers' convictions that the economic is the only weapon worthy the workers' serious consideration or use. It seems that our communist-anarchist members are taking on a new lease of life, are becoming particularly active and persistent and especially dogmatic in their utterances.

But through all their letters, articles and arguments decrying the use of the ballot by the proletariat there runs the thought or feeling that because the use of the ballot heretofore in sporadic, half-hearted, and feebly organized efforts at reform has failed to secure any substantial concessions for the workers; therefore, the ballot is a failure. Such a conclusion is as ill-founded as that other conclusion is at which a much larger number of workingmen has arrived, that since strikes conducted on the A. F. of L. plan which, while one or more crafts are **out striking,** allows other crafts to remain **in scabbing;** therefore, all economic action by the workers is a necessary failure and the economic organization entirely useless.

This is the attitude of a large number of S. P. men.

Sporadic and isolated reform movements inaugurated by reformers and labor leaders have done the workers no good; and trades unions organized in rival crafts and managed by pure and simple labor leaders and fakirs have benefited the working class as a whole but little if any. Therefore, nothing of real benefit to the working class can ever be hoped for or expected from either political or economic action, or from either the political or economic organization.

Such reasoning is defective. A valid and sound conclusion cannot be formed from invalid and unsound premises.

We see the capitalist employer consistently employ against the workers both political and economic weapons. We see him use his political weapons, his police, his militia and his judiciary, against us, as in the Haywood case.

We see him use his economic weapon against us as in the case of the black-list and the lock-out.

He, the capitalist, wise in his day and generation, will not discard any weapon that he can use to prop up and sustain his economic and political power and dominion over us and to put down promptly and effectively all our struggles to throw him off our backs and stand upon our own feet.

Why should we discard a weapon that our masters find so effective in their hands? Is it contended that our class can never learn how to use that weapon? Is it contended that because the workers heretofore have used the ballot about as babies might be expected to use the razor that, therefore, the ballot should be discarded entirely, and the workers should voluntarily disfranchise themselves?

Is it believed by any large number of the I. W. W. that our communist-anarchist would-be teachers will have any better success in their efforts to persuade the rank and file of the workers to discard the ballot entirely than the advocates of political action have had in teaching the same rank and file how to use that weapon properly?

At every recurring election the capitalist puts on dress parade the political agencies he means to use, and he asks us to give him the sanction of our votes. And because we have voted his tickets in the past, is it argued that we are incapable of ever learning enough to distinguish between his interests on the political field and ours and refuse to endorse his ticket with our votes?

If it is possible, and we declare it is, for our class to see and understand its economic interests, why should we contend that our class can never learn to recognize its interests on the political battlefield?

In the warfare between capital and labor is it immaterial to us whether a friendly or an unfriendly judge occupies the bench; whether capitalists or workingmen sit in the jury box? Is it immaterial to us whether our cause in the court room is submitted to a jury of friends or foes for decision? Observe what anxiety was universally experienced and expressed by our people everywhere that the jury in the Haywood case was being packed by the prosecution against Haywood! We wanted honest workingmen on that jury, for we had faith in our class. Our enemies wanted capitalists and men not workers or union men on that jury that they might secure conviction.

Is not there for us in the Haywood trial a great lesson? Does it not help to teach us the necessity of political as well as economic solidarity?

To advocate discarding the ballot looks like cowardice to me, like running away and deserting a field in the face of the enemy, a field, too, that with proper training and discipline we could occupy to great advantage.

I am for unity of the working class on both fields of action, the political and the economic.

JAS. H. ARNOLD.

Louisville, Ky.

NEW BUTTON SUPPLY

The general office has a new supply of buttons of fine quality at 35 cents each.

Industrially organized, the workers will not need to go hungry for jobs; there'll be a job for every worker, and on conditions the workers themselves agree upon.

The most important factor in production is the producer.

ROUMANIAN WORKERS' RESPONSE

On the request of General Secretary Trautmann the letter which follows was addressed by Fellow Worker Jos. Wagner, of St. Louis, to the Roumanian Syndicalists' general commission at Bucharest, eliciting the reply which accompanies it, and which explains the interest in the I. W. W. among Roumanian workers:

To the General Commission of the Roumanian Syndicates:—The wrong conception prevails among the organized workers of Europe that the A. F. of L. is an organization of the working class. The truth is that the A. F. of L. is no more a working class organization than the corporations of Roumania and Bulgaria, or the Russian army.

The American Federation of Labor and the national unions affiliated with it are instruments for oppressing the workers. They are not only conducted by capitalist interests and ideas, but by the capitalists in person through the National Civic Federation, an institution founded and conducted by some of the most prominent American capitalists with the co-operation of Samuel Gompers (president of the A. F. of L.) and other great "labor leaders." Belmont, the American Rothschilds, is the president, Gompers the vice-president, of that institution, whose aim is to bring about the brotherhood (?) of capital and labor, and to fight Socialism.

The Civic Federation has a school of bourgeois economics where the labor leaders get their training, and almost all (A. F. of L.) labor papers are educating the workers in conformity to that school.

In line, the A. F. of L. is considered by the representative organs of the capitalist class as the greatest bulwark against Socialism.

The capitalists force the workers in A. F. of L. unions. In many instances they (the capitalists) organize it and put the workingmen in the alternative of joining that union or starve.

In the last fifteen years the class conscious workers have tried many a time to establish organizations based on the class struggle (the A. F. of L. unions in their declaration of principles say that the interests of capital and labor are identical), but having against them the combined power of the capitalists and the so-called labor unions they could make but slow progress.

The metaliferous miners of the West had an organization recognizing the class struggle for nearly 15 years. The history of that organization is an incessant struggle with the capitalist class on the one hand and the A. F. of L. on the other.

Unions based on the class struggle were also formed in the East, but after a bitter struggle they were either totally or partly destroyed.

The spirit of the class conscious workers cannot, however, be crushed!

In January, 1905, a group of Socialists and unionists, headed by the most prominent members of the Western Miners, gathered in a conference and called the workers of this land to a convention to organize an economic organization in the interest of the **working class.**

The convention was held that same year, and it gave birth to an economic organization. It recognizes the class struggle and says:

"There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor."

The organization is along industrial, not trade, lines. The reasons for this are set forth in the enclosed article intended for publication in your official organ.

The name of the organization is the Industrial Workers of the World.

In less than two years tens of thousands of class conscious workingmen gathered under its banner. It conducted some of the most remarkable strikes ever experienced in this country, which shows the timeliness of an organization of this kind.

At its first convention it was decided that the I. W. W. establish international relations with economic organizations based on the class struggle in foreign lands. Owing, however, to the imperfection of the organization, nothing was done in that direction during its first year of existence.

At the second convention, held in September, 1906, the organization was perfected, and now, I got instructions from the general secretary to write you in behalf of the I. W. W. with a view of establishing international relations with the economic organizations of Roumania.

The need of such relations is, on the one hand, the manifestation of our international solidarity, and on the other hand to enable us to bring before the workers of Roumania, Translyvania, etc., the conditions in America and the respective relations of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. to the International labor movement. In this way the workers intending to emmigrate to America will know where they rightly belong and will not be confronted with exorbitant initiation fees for the privilege of becoming or remaining part of the labor movement, and even after they get inside of the wall to be serving the master class.

The Industrial Workers of the World accepts anyone presenting a membership card from any labor organization from other countries without any initiation fee.

The A. F. of L. is fighting against Chinese, Japanese and Southern European races calling them "undesirable" class of immigrants; and is agitating for laws to bar them from America.

The I. W. W. extends a fraternal hand to every wage-worker, no matter what his religion, fatherland, or trade.

The A. F. of L. does not recognize the class struggle, therefore it cannot take part in the International Socialist Congress. The I. W. W. is a working class organization and as such will be represented at the next Congress in Stuttgart.

Hoping that you will act on this proposition, I remain,

Yours for industrial freedom,

JOS. WAGNER.

Fellow-Worker Wagner: — The proposition coming from your organization was received by the "General Commission" with great pleasure. Your intention to organize the couple of millions of Roumanian-speaking workingmen filled us with joy.

There can be no doubt that official connections between the organized workers of the two worlds would not only bring us mutual advantages, but it would at the same time be a well merited lesson to the job monopolizers of the land of exorbitant initiation taxes; of the land of the most unqualified corporative business (pure and simpledom), as that indulged in by the employers and "labor lieutenants" of the New World.

We have long ago rilienled the "yellow peril," and how often did the European working class not ridicule that speculative legend! The organized agrarian workingmen of Hungary made fun of their master's (the landlord's) threat, that they are going to import 15,000 Chinese collie hands to replace the native workingmen. And this they intended to do for the very "patriotic" reason that the collective agrarian contracts forced upon the masters by the farm laborers' syndicates were reducing their fabulous "patriotic" profits.

At the present time we have to fight against the cry of "Socialist peril," invented by the imagination of our liberals, who inaugurated a struggle against our class with the most contemptible and cowardly of weapons.

But in spite of this our syndicalist movement will take on greater proportions, owing to the ever greater development of our industries.

Just at present we are not in very excellent condition, either as to our numerical strength or as to our finances. Taking, however, in consideration on the one hand the relatively short time since we organized our first local union (about two years ago) and on the other hand the innumerable obstacles put by the corporations, the fifty central and regional active syndicates are ample proof of activity and a guarantee of a strong syndicalist movement in the near future.

The membership of these fifty syndicates is not over four thousand. It is safe to say, however, that if the recent crisis and military dictatorship would not have intimidated so many of our so called "foreigners" our number would be about double that given in this letter.

As for the number of our paid organizers, we are far behind your organization.

Our last convention elected but a single secretary and even this one cannot be kept permanently at his duty. This is a shortcoming and is partly due to our "Latin race," which is willing to get as much as possible without giving anything in return.

This is in short our situation. We submit it to our American fellow-workers although not asked to give a report.

Send us a clear and precise report setting forth the conditions of our affiliation and our reciprocal duties, so that we may be able to communicate it to our Hungarian comrades and to publish it in our official organ.

With Socialist greetings,

AL. CONSTANTINESCU,
Secretary of the General Commission of the Roumanian Syndicates.

Women Attempt to Get Confession from Moyer

Boise, Idaho, July 6.—The following story is going the rounds here: Having failed to corroborate the stories of assassination told by Orchard chief witness against W. D. Haywood, accused of complicity in the killing of ex-Governor Stemenberg, the prosecution is attempting a new scheme, by which it has hoped to get Moyer to turn State's evidence.

But the plans of the prosecution seem to have failed utterly in this last scheme. To get Moyer to turn against his old friend, his wife was taken up by one Mrs. Calvin Cobb, the recognized social leader of Boise, and the wife of the chancellor of republican politics in the state. Mrs. Cobb now refers to Mrs. Moyer as "My Dear Mrs. Moyer," while the wives of the other members of the Western Federation of Miners are practically scorned by Mrs. Cobb, who has spoken of them as "very common persons."

No one could explain Mrs. Cobb's sudden friendship and interest in Mrs. Moyer until to-day, when it was learned she had been tryin to persuade Mrs. Moyer to get her husband to testify for the state, telling her that once he does this he will be set at liberty.

Calvin Cobb represents the prosecution even more than Gov. Gooding, for he is the proprietor of the largest daily newspaper in the state, has constantly been demanding the conviction of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and was the man responsible for the condemnation of the men by President Roosevelt as "undesirable citizens."

Mrs. Moyer soon learned that the social attention, she received was for the purpose of helping the state's case. When it became evident from the opinions of disinterested correspondents that the state's corroboration of Orchard was weak and indefinite, the feminine charge upon Mrs. Moyer began. So well had it progressed apparently that the prosecuting attorneys were told this week that the female brigade had won Mrs. Moyer to the point of promising to persuade her husband to testify for the state. So exultant was the prosecution, especially the women, that they boasted of the capitulation of Moyer before he heard of the scheme to get him to desert his comrades.

They anticipated, and the gossip of the women's exclusive club became general news which everybody seemed to know. The fact is that Mrs. Cobb and the sisterhood did induce Mrs. Moyer to suggest to her husband that if he would testify for the prosecution he would be immediately released.

Moyer and the lawyers for the defense simply laughed at the story.

W. R. P.

The average capitalist who has taken cognizance of the I. W. W. sees in it nothing "identical" with his "interests;" that fact ought to start workingmen to thinking.

The capitalist scheme of producing things depends upon low wages and high profits.

The relationship between the worker and the capitalist is the relationship of master and slave.

I. W. W.
LEAFLETS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—
Address to Wage Workers, $1.50
The Textile Industry..... 1.50
Food Stuff Industry..... 1.50
Metal and Machinery Industry..... 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian.... 3.00
" " Swedish... 3.00
" " Polish..... 3.00
" " Finnish... 3.00
" " Slavonian. 3.00
" " Croatian-Dalmatian 4.00
" " German... 4.00
Japanese, Address to Wage Earners... 10.00
Japanese must be ordered from J. Sebasta, 280 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION
English, (per 100).... 5.00
Italian, " 5.00
French, " 5.00
German, " 5.00

NOTE — The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN
Room 310 Bush Temple
CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS

LEARN WHAT IT IS

To know what **Industrial Unionism** is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workingmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c
Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c
Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c
"Industrial Unionism," Address by E. V. Debs, 5c
"Burning Question of Trades Unionism," By D. De Leon, 5c
"Address on I. W. W. Preamble," By D. De Leon, 5c
Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c

WM. E. TRAUTMANN
310 BUSH TEMPLE
CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF ADVISORY BOARD, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1907.—Present: P. F. Lawson, E. S. Payment, T. J. Cole, A. Simpson and B. Stone.

Letter was read from the Industrial Council of Newark, N. J., enclosing by-laws, of which they asked endorsement. The same were referred to the committee on by-laws.

By-laws were also presented from Union No. I, Schenectady, N. Y., and the same referred to the committee on by-laws.

The following charter applications were read: For a coal miners' local of Auburn, Ill., from Organizer Cox; for an Industrial Union of Packing House Workers, Polish language branch, Chicago, Ill.

On motion of Payment, seconded by Lawson, the general secretary was instructed to forward the necessary charters and outfits.

The general secretary reported that the coal miners' locals of Riverton, Divernon and Bush, Ill., paid their charter fee this week, although charter had already been granted.

Letters read from Organizer Forberg, from St. Paul, stating that the local in St. Paul had held a meeting and decided on the plan of work, giving attention first to the laundry workers. There were fifteen steam laundries in St. Paul in which the workers were not organized. In Organizer Forberg's letter she reported that Fellow Worker Simonton had given her great assistance in Oklahoma City, and previous to her coming there had held a number of meetings. She highly recommended his ability as an educator in industrialism, and made the suggestion that it would be advisable for the board to see that he was placed in the coal fields of Kansas, stating that she felt sure he would do good work for the I. W. W. in that field, and that in view of the work he had done the general organization should at least pay his railway fare.

Moved by Payment, seconded by Simpson, that the general secretary be instructed to act on the recommendation of Organizer Forberg, and in view of the services already rendered by Fellow Worker Simonton to see that he was placed in the Kansas coal fields at as early a date as possible. Carried.

Letter and report read from Organizer Fox, from Cleveland, Ohio, stating that things were shaping for effective agitation in that city, and that he had rented a hall for some weeks ahead, as it was necessary for him to have a place to meet those who were becoming interested in the movement, and he was also getting out a quantity of printing. After the first expense he hoped that the locals would be in such a state of activity that they would be able and willing to raise all funds necessary for the local to sustain a propaganda.

Letter read from Organizer French from Bridgeport, Conn., containing a very favorable account of the work being done, especially in the west end of that city. Local No. 113 had now three hundred members and was still growing. The English and Hungarian joint organization committee had laid out plans for getting certain factories in line. All the fellow workers in Bridgeport, he stated, were very much encouraged and willingly cooperated in the work. He stated that he found it necessary to call for Fellow Worker Basky, Philadelphia, to speak at the meeting of Hungarian and Slavish workers, which was very successful. He enclosed bill of $12 for Basky's fare from Philadelphia and stated that Hungarian workers in Bridgeport had kept Basky for two weeks at their own expense.

Moved by Stone, seconded by Simpson, that the bill of $12 be paid. Carried.

Letter read from Organizer Thompson regarding work in New Bedford, Vineyard Haven and other places in the East, most of which will be published in The Bulletin. He stated that a meeting was held at Passaic by the Industrial Workers there, in which there was a debate with the A. F. of L., which resulted in much good for the I. W. W. The fellow workers there had a bill for $5.70, which was to have been paid by the Woonsocket local, which now had a strike on, and under the circumstances they thought that general headquarters should pay the same.

Moved by Payment, seconded by Stone, that the bill be paid. Carried.

Letter read from Organizer Walsh from Nome, Alaska, stating that he had two fellow workers from the Longshoremen of Seattle, and also Fellow Worker Regan, of Portland, assisting him in putting the straight goods before the Nome workers, and hoped at an early date to be able to report favorable results.

Letter read from Organizer Heslewood, who is attending the W. F. of M. convention as a delegate from Greenwood, B. C. He gave a brief outline of the work of the convention and the bitter fight going on between the reactionists and the revolutionists.

Letter read from Vincent St. John from Denver, Colo., stating that he noted carefully the minutes of the advisory board meeting of June 12, and had also received a circular letter sent out by Local 85 and The Bulletin, with the statement of Justh in regard to the same. He stated that a number of letters of 85 were being distributed among the reactionists in Denver, and the same would have to be met with a good showing to overcome the effect it would have with some of the weak-kneed ones.

Regarding the Clothing Workers' Union of New York, St. John believed that it was imperative that they be made fully acquainted with the fact that all the support the general organization could give them was what could be raised by subscription.

Letter read from Organizer Ettor from Seattle, Wash., stating that the local at Seattle had decided to put Turner on as local organizer, and Ettor stated that he expected to be in Vancouver for one week in July and three weeks in August.

Letter received from Fellow Worker Spittal, of Erie, Pa., stating that the field is now ripe for good propaganda work in that district.

Letter read from Fellow Worker Pratt, of Wichita, Kas., relative to the trouble which had been going on in that city in regard to the labor bureau, and stating that a charge had been made against him that it was on his account that Organizer Forberg was called from that district and sent to Minneapolis. He asked to be exonerated from this charge. The general secretary was instructed to inform Fellow Worker Pratt that no action of his had anything to do with changing the route already mapped out for Organizer Forberg.

Letter was read from Local 173, of San Francisco, Cal., containing a charge preferred by the members of that local against Organizer Ettor, in which he made comments regarding the uselessness of organizing the laundry workers, which the protesting party did not consider suitable language for an I. W. W. organizer.

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Stone, that the general secretary forward a copy of the charge to Ettor and ask for an immediate reply, and that a copy of the reply be forwarded to the local at San Francisco. Carried.

Charter application received from Fairbanks, Alaska, for an organization of thirty-five hundred mine workers. Action was deferred until after the convention of the Western Federation of Miners.

Letter received from Miners' Union of Spruce Creek, Discover, Atlin, B. C., asking for information regarding the I. W. W. and instructions.

Letter was read from Fellow Worker Kraft, of Local 262, Beatty, Nev., stating that there was a strike situation in that locality in connection with the railway industry. He gave details, which will be published at length in The Bulletin.

Dispatch was also received from the same local, asking for an organizer on Salt Lake road from Salt Lake to Los Angeles and from Las Vegas to Beatty. The general secretary stated that Fellow Worker Speed, who is now in Portland, Ore., would be available, and in his opinion a suitable man for an organizer.

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Stone, that the general secretary immediately communicate with Vincent St. John relative to the situation in Nevada and see that it is possible for him to visit that district. Carried.

Letter read from the secretary of the Longshoremen's Union of San Pedro, asking for an organizer at the earliest opportunity, as otherwise the unorganized longshoremen may be induced to organize again in the A. F. of L. The general secretary-treasurer reported that he will immediately get in touch with Geo. Speed for the purpose of getting him to proceed to San Pedro.

Letter read from M. A. Gurley, an active member of the I. W. W., from Butte, Mont., and the answer of the secretary was also read and approved.

Detailed report of the developments in the strike of the White Goods workers of New York was received from the secretary of Clothing Workers Local No. 59, and ordered printed in The Bulletin.

The general secretary-treasurer submitted the following report, which was approved:

"In submitting the application for charter for the stock yards' workers, it is necessary to give a brief explanation.

"Some time ago a meeting was held at the request of stock yards' employees which was well attended and all the expenses in the meeting were paid by a few supporters. Yet, when approximately 120 were willing to organize in the I. W. W., they were told that they would have to first go through the "training school of Local 85" before they could organize as an industrial union for themselves. This command being given to the workers, none of them would put in their application. Yet, these 25,000 workers in the packing industry of Chicago are ready to organize under the I. W. W. if these qualifications of first becoming thorough students of Karl Marx and Proudhon would be removed.

"The meeting on June 23rd, which was attended by Polish speaking packing house workers, made a start, and within the course of next week five more meetings will be held with the co-operation of those who have already been organized, and good results may be anticipated from the expressions given by those who were present when addresses were delivered in German, Polish and English at the last meeting. It is absolutely necessary to organize the stock yards' workers on the language branch system. There are 4,800 Polish workers, working in the packing houses of Chicago. Out of these approximately 150 can talk English. There are 6,000 Lithuanians, and there are not more than 100 who talk English efficiently. The Bohemians, of whom there are about 4,000, and about 3,000 Germans, also claim that it will be preferable to have language branches for the proper conduct of the business of the various branches of the industrial union of packing house workers. This is the plan upon which good results may be anticipated in the near future.

"In the meeting of the Polish steel workers last week, I found that out of the 5,000 employed in the South Chicago Steel Works, there are not more than 500 Poles who can talk English, and among those who attended the meeting (about 400) there was but one who talked English and about ten who could talk German, and it was therefore impossible to proceed with regular organizing work until we have somebody who will devote his time to making out the books and getting the organizations established, so that they can do systematic work.

"It is, therefore, necessary to have a local organizer temporarily selected, who could attend to the advertising of meetings and the making out of the books for all those who are initiated, until such time as the locals will be ready to select their own officers and the members thereof understand the aims and objects of the I. W. W.

"I therefore recommend that Fellow Worker Kulczinsky, a reliable industrial unionist, be engaged for three days a week until such time as the Polish organizer from Buffalo will be here in Chicago or when the Polish locals will be able to select their own organizer to carry on the propaganda."

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Stone, that the report be approved and Kulczinsky be appointed organizer as suggested. Carried.

The following bills were approved, and the board adjourned at 11 o'clock:

Bill No.		
885	June 21. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary	$20.00
886	June 21. American Express Co., bill for week ending June 21st	9.66
887	June 21. Wells Fargo Express Co.	1.00
888	June 21. W. Woodhouse, allowance to Industrial Council of Newark, N. J., for month of May	25.00
889	June 21. P. Vandoorne, mileage Lawrence to Woonsocket and expense organizing	4.00
890	June 21. A. S. Edwards, editor, for week ending June 22nd	20.00
891	June 22. C. Jacobson, stenographer, for week ending June 22nd	15.00
892	June 22. D. E. Ginsburg, stenographer, for week ending June 22nd	15.00
893	June 22. O. Justh, assistant, for week ending June 22nd.	15.00
894	June 22. L. M. Forberg, organizer, for week ending June 8th, salary $18.00, hotel and meals $7.00, mileage $5.89	30.89
895	June 22. J. P. Thompson, on account organizing expenses	10.00
896	June 24. Wells Fargo Express Co.	.78
897	June 24. W. W. Cox, organizer, for week ending June 22nd, salary $18.00, mileage $5.65, meals $4.75, hotel $2.50, advertising $1.00, postage 30c	33.20
898	June 24. Ida Mfg. Co., for buttons	10.00
899	June 25. State Bank of Chicago, on note of Kerwin Bros.	250.00
900	June 25. A. Kulchinsky, for organizing and expense among the Polish workers in stockyards	3.00
901	June 25. J. H. Walsh, on account organizing expenses	117.00
902	June 25. Organizing conducted by headquarters, mileage and hall rent	5.00
903	June 26. Dziennik Ludowy, for printing supplies in Polish.	75.00
904	June 27. W. E. Trautmann, for Oliver Typewriter No. 121468	60.00
905	June 27. Workingmen's Printing & Publishing Co., for circulars in Bohemian	4.50
906	June 27. A. Kulchinsky, for organizing in Packing House	3.50
907	June 27. Office expenses for week ending June 27th, stamps $3.35, Wells Fargo Express Co. $1.39, draft charge 10c, phone calls 30c, distributing circulars and mileage 80c, Chicago $1.25, help folding circulars 50c, carfare 20c, supplies 25c	19.32

Amendments and Suggestions

(Continued from page 1)

LOCAL 84, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The following resolutions and amendments to the Constitution of the I. W. W. were proposed, discussed and adopted at two consecutive meetings of Local No. 84, I. W. W. of St. Louis, and recommended to the third annual convention of the I. W. W.:

(1) Resolved, That two emergency secretaries be elected for unforeseen circumstances.

(2) Amendment to Art. II, Sec. 8: that the Editor be nominated and elected in the same manner as the General Secretaries.

(3) Amendment to Art. III, Sec. 13: Mileage to delegates be paid by the general organization.

(4) Amended that Art. IV be stricken out altogether.

(5) Amendment to Art. V., Sec. 3: that initiation fee be one dollar.

(6) Amendment to Art. V., Sec. 7: Strike out all reference to initiation fee.

(7) Resolved that Art. VIII., Sec. 2, be stricken out and obligations to new members be printed on application blanks.

JOS. WAGNER,
Secy.

LOCAL 86, OMAHA, NEB.

Moved by B. H. Vail, and seconded by Fred Kissel:

Whereas, It being necessary that every member of Industrial Workers of the World should receive a copy of the Industrial Union Bulletin in order to keep posted on the work and in full touch with the movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our constitution be so amended at our next general convention as to provide a per capita tax of 5 cents per month per member to the general office in addition to the 15 cents per capita to general fund; said 5 cents to constitute a publishing fund and the Industrial Union Bulletin be sent in bulk to each local according to the number of members reported in good standing each month.

Carried, April 30, 1907, after being read at three regular meetings of Local 86, I. W. W.

FRED KISSEL,
Rec. Secy.

AMENDMENTS FROM LOCAL 23.

The following resolutions, amending the constitution, are submitted by Local 23, Cleveland, Ohio.

Resolved, that the initiation fee be abolished in all Locals in all departments of the I. W. W., and be it further

Resolved, that we adopt a Universal rate of dues of 50c per month per member, this bringing it in accord with the Universal transfer system, and be it further

Resolved, that it be compulsory for each applicant for membership in any department of the I. W. W. to pay 50 cents to be sent to headquarters to be applied on a year's subscription to the Bulletin.

Resolved, that we have a fighting fund, and all moneies paid into said fund, cannot be used for any other purpose than strikes and lockouts, such fund to be kept by the payment of 5 per cent of all monies received at headquarters.

Resolved, that members be exempt from the payment of dues when sick for two weeks or more on the presentation of doctor's certificate to the local secretary, said member or members to be given an out of work stamp furnished to locals by headquarters at cost, such exemption to be raised the moment such member or members commence work again.

Non-Union Miner Testifies

(Continued from page 1)

lying about the Vindicator, notwithstanding the Vindicator was the first offense that McParland accused Orchard of after Orchard's arrest and preliminary to the "confession." The further inference is that Beck and McCormick saw the box of powder on the water barrel and took it as they started up to the six hundred foot level, where it was accidentally exploded in some manner unknown to the defense in this case.

The circumstance that Wood never was a union man, is much in favor of his story. It gives great weight to the farmer jury, some of whom have anti-union opinions from the start. Robertston, the oldest man on the jury—the old Scotchman with whom Steunenburg had boarded for two years and two months while he was governor—was much interested in the straightforward story of his fellow countryman. Wood is a Scotchman emigrating to the U. S. when 28 years of age. He had the Scottish brogue and earnestness, all of which made him a most interesting witness. He was witty and pathetic also. His recital of the excitement that followed the explosion, the shouting from man to man to flee for their lives, the scramble up the shaft—the awful suspense when he described how they reached the place where the ladders were separated—the extreme danger to all their lives should the one in the lead as he started to scale the shaft to reach the sixth level which was about twenty-feet above, fall—all this was dramatic. The sad and pathetic part came when he reached the sixth level and some arrived from above. The expressions of sorrow at the scene of death moved the hearts of many in the court room and produced more tears than did the feigned tears and religion of Orchard.

W. R. PARKS.

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The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

[Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.]

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BELOW we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx. Any book in the list will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, and we ask all members of the organization and readers of this paper to order their books from us.

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